



FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Intimations.

Insurances.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on **MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 p.m.**, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1960, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 6th to the 20th inst. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors, **ALEX. ROSS,**
Secretary.

Shanghai, 14th April 1961. (144)

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White,
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the
Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890! (5)

Manila, 1st April, 1891.

Auctions.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.
Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
 Proprietress. 134

Shipping.

18th April, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1891. 1079

Manila, 1st April, 1891.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

DAKIN'S SODA WATER,
EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BEST
ENGLISH MAKERS.

IN LARGEST BOMBAY SIZE BOTTLES,
CENTS 50 PER DOZEN.

DISCOUNT TO CLUBS, MESSERS AND HOTELS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.
The name being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, and imported in word and bottle
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Doz.	Per Doz.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C Fire Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C Manzaniella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4.50	\$4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C St. Julien.....	7	7.50
D La Rose.....	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$12	\$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.35
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1874 Vin- tage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, White Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Whisky.....	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D Jameson's BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leonard Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Curacao Chartreuse	Marschchino Henley's Cherry Cordial Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE U. S. CUSTOMS AND TEA.

LONDON, April 8th.

The American Treasury has decided that Tea
arriving from European Countries must be
marked with the name of the country in which
it was grown.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"THE LADY OF LYONS" at the Theatre Royal
to-night.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Verona* left
Nagasaki for this port at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

THE U. S. S. *Palas* arrived at Nagasaki, and
the *Manacacy* at Yokohama, on the 2nd inst.
The *Alliance* was then expected to leave the
latter port shortly for Chemulpo.

THE *Craydon Age*, (N.Q.), says there is an
opening at Craydon "for a sober and honest
lawyer." There is always a vacancy every-
where for "an extinct species that was never
born."

AN Emergency meeting of Perseverance Lodge,
No. 1166, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons'
Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9
o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially
invited.

ENGLAND has now 100,000 officially-certified
lunatics. Last year there were 2,500 deaths
from suicide. Suicide within a generation has
increased 35 per cent. and nervous diseases 50
per cent.

EDWARD Lennox, who lately died in New York
at the age of one hundred and five years, carried
a pipe in the great Irish rebellion of 1799. He
had papers in his possession proving his birth
in county Derry, Ireland, in 1785.

THE Hamburg-American Steam Packet Com-
pany announces that it will not convey any
German to Brazil. It is understood the Com-
pany's action is due to the complaints of harsh
treatment made by German emigrants who
have gone to Brazil.

ITALY's funded and floating debt is now about
\$2,450,000,000, with an annual interest charge of
\$117,000,000. The indebtedness is increasing at
the rate of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000
yearly. The Italian Republic is looming
ominously in the near future.

BISMARCK relates that Czar Nicholas once had
an affliction which required his back to be
rubbed. Said Nicholas, "I cannot trust a
Russian to rub my back. I must always have my
eye on him," wherefore he obtained from King
Frederick William the loan of two Prussian
sergeants to do the work.

A CRICKET match, Club v. Naval will be
commenced to-morrow, at 11 a.m. Tiffin will
be served in the pavilion. The following
represent the Club—L. Barff, G. G. Boyle,
S. Coxon, Capt. Dunn, T. Lamert, J. A.
Lewson, F. Maitland, T. S. Smith, G. E.
Taverner, C. S. Barff, G. A. Wordcock.

TEXAS Jack, while endeavouring to cut down a
hung horse-thief with a rifle bullet in Harston's
"Wild West" show at Brisbane, recently,
damaged a boy's eyelight. The lad, unfor-
tunately for the Harstons, was the son of a
local lawyer, who has served them with a writ for
\$5000. Unable to find bail, they have been
arrested.

A COMPANY has recently been formed in Tiflis
and Odessa to exploit the vast fields of natural
cement of "New Russia" (West Siberia). That
cement is of a quality which neither Western
Europe nor America can supply. It requires no
artificial preparation but burning in a furnace.
The new company is building shops in Novor-
osk, Anapa and other points, where the
cement will be gathered for exportation.

THE frequent references of Emperor William to
the necessity of his people remaining loyal and
sticking by him tenderly suggests, says a
San Francisco contemporary, the idea that the
Germans are beginning to ask themselves the
practical question whether the empire is worth
all it costs them. Sovereigns do not dwell upon
the subject of loyalty unless they have a lurking
suspicion that the sentiment is lukewarm or
scarce.

A HOME paper reports that the Dutch Cricket
Union had had under consideration a proposal
to send a Dutch Eleven to England during the
season of 1891. There are many thousands of
cricket and football players all over the Nether-
lands, and last year A. Bentley, of Devonshire,
went over to coach them in the noble game, the
Dutch Cricket Union defraying all expenses.
Eventually it was resolved to communicate with
the Marylebone Cricket Club with the view of
arranging for the visit of a Dutch Eleven to
England next year. Thus does perditional Albion
extend her way.

It has always seemed to us to be an act savouring
of folly, says the *Japan Mail*, for the
Government at Hongkong to have broken up
their mint, and sold the coining presses and
other machinery to the Japanese. Plenty of
work could have surely been found for it, whilst
it would have made any sort of appropriation
to what the Government annually spends here,
it would have realised an appreciable amount of
additional revenue. A sum of two or three hun-
dred thousand *yen* per annum over the mint's
expenses is secured by the working of the mint
as Osaka, which turns out coins of a most credit-
able character. Compare a silver *yen*, for
instance, with that most slovenly minted and
insulting looking coin, the Mexican dollar, and
the comparison is simply favourable to Japan,
and though no foreigners are now employed, yet
so well schooled were the employees of the Mint
by their foreign instructors, that in point of
execution and general finish, the coinage of
Japan continues a credit to the country.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.
informs us that the Company's steamer *Nisam*
left Bombay for this port at 10 a.m. yesterday.

"Why do you call the boys in the galleries the
gods, Mr. Tragedicus?" "To distinguish them
from the devils who sit in the stalls and write
criticisms."

THE agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
inform us that the "Ben" Line steamer
Singleton, from Leith and London, left Singapore
yesterday for this port.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. J. Aikroyd, Acting Puisne
Judge.)

April 10th.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

MESSRS. SASSOON SOHS AND CO. sought to
recover from Mr. R. Fraser-Smith the sum of \$340,
claimed to be due from defendant for two months'
rent of premises occupied by him at Pedder's Hill.
Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's
office, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Roddy,
represented the defendant.

Mr. Roddy asked that the case might be postponed
for a week, as the defendant was bringing a
cross-action against the plaintiffs, and it would
be better that the two cases should be heard at
the same time.

Mr. Hastings objected to a postponement, as he
had only received notice of the defendant's action
this morning, which was not a cross-action.
The defendant claimed \$1,000 damages for
injury received through the plaintiff's neglig-
ence with respect to some drains, which was a
separate action altogether.

His lordship asked what the defence was.

Mr. Roddy said he did not know, as the defend-
ant was not in Hongkong to-day.

Mr. Hastings asked that the case might be
proceeded with or judgment granted him with
costs.

His lordship granted judgment with costs,
execution to stay till Tuesday morning, when
the cross-action would be heard.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

The third annual meeting of the shareholders
in the above Company was held at the Hongkong
Hotel this afternoon. Mr. J. Stephen (General
Manager) presided, and amongst those present
were Messrs. G. Fenwick, F. A. Bain, &c.

The Chairman expressed regret at the report
not being more favorable, attributing it to the
general depression that existed last year.

Mr. Fenwick proposed, and Mr. Bain seconded,
the adoption of the report, which was agreed to,
and Mr. F. Henderson having been re-elected
auditor, the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was
held this afternoon. There were present—
Mr. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., (Acting Colonial
Secretary); Mr. W. Goodman (Attorney-General);
Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer);
Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General);
Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Messrs. P.
Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. J.
Kewick, (unofficial members), and Mr. A. M.
Thomson, Clerk of Councils.

The Acting Colonial Secretary announced that
His Excellency the Governor was too much dis-
posed to be with them, and consequently he
would preside.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read
and confirmed.

REPORTS, &c.

The President laid on the table the
annual reports of the Postmaster General, and
the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol for
1890. Some months ago, he added, one of the
hon. members asked a question with respect to
the cost of materials for public works, the cost of
shipment from England, and other charges.
The report for that having been received he
begged to lay the same on the table and if
desired it could be printed.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Ryrie-I beg to give notice that at the
next meeting of Council, I intend to ask the
President if, when he asked me at the meeting
of Council on 25th March last if the protest I
then laid on the table was a perfectly respectful
protest, he meant to imply that I was likely to
present, or the Unofficial Members to concur in,
a protest that was not perfectly respectful.

The President said that in the absence of the
Governor he thought such a question was
hardly respectful; Mr. Ryrie would see if he
looked at the procedure in Parliament. That
was the sole objection to it—there was nothing
against it otherwise.

Mr. Ryrie related that he had never heard
such an objection raised before.

The President rejoined that it was only want-
ing in respect because some phrase that was not
proper might be used.

Mr. Ryrie then gave notice that next week
he would ask the Honorable the Colonial
Treasurer if the arrears of the Military Con-
tribution for the year 1890, payment of which was
authorized by the Council on the 12th March
last, had been paid, and if paid, on what date, or
any portion of it, was paid, and upon what
authority?

THE UNOFFICIALS SWAMPED AGAIN.

Mr. Whitehead—I have to thank his Ex-
cellency for acceding to my request for the post-
ponement of the discussion of this motion. It
was not asked for because of any doubt or
uncertainty in my mind as to the facts and
figures on which the resolution was delib-
erately based, or because of any hesitation as
to the wisdom and propriety of the position
taken up. I asked for an adjournment that the
figures might be officially before the Council and
the public, in such form that the correctness of
my statements might not be questioned. I shall
endeavour to satisfy hon. members that the
position is not untenable, that the motion has
not been the outcome of any sudden impulse,
or of anything worse, and that in the result, it
will strengthen, not weaken, as his Excellency
seems to think, the hands of the unofficial
members in their protest, their most respectful,
and moderately worded protest, against the
enhanced Military Contribution. This resolution
will have the further advantage, whether intended

or not, of giving his Excellency, and the
hon. the official members of this Council, a
legitimate opportunity of discussing the general
financial situation, and of demonstrating, if it
be possible to do so, the ability of the Colony to bear
even heavier burdens than those now imposed upon
it. His Excellency has twice reproached the
Unofficial Members with their refusal to discuss
this question during the course of our recent
debates on the Revote of the Military Con-
tribution for 1890. I hope you will not find them
backward now, but I adhere to the opinion that
such discussion was out of place on the question
of the Revote. I cannot agree with his Ex-
cellency in his assertion that the demand of
the Imperial Government for the payment of the
extra \$200,000 was based upon new and general
grounds. His statement is not borne out by the
Secretary of State's telegram and despatch of
the 12th February last. Lord Knutsford
simply demands payment of money already
voted but unpaid. The Honorable the Colonial
Secretary, The Honorable the Captain Superin-
tendent of Police, and the Honorable the
Attorney-General, and all have declared that
it was simply and solely a Revote, nothing
more and nothing less than a revote. It may be
correct to say that this year's enhanced Military
Contribution has been asked for on other
grounds than the promised increase of the
garrison, but this cannot with truth be said with
reference to 1890. With regard to that vote
there has been a deliberate breach of faith and
a glaring violation by the Imperial Govern-
ment of the solemn agreement with the Colony,
and his Excellency will not find a dozen persons
in the Island who will agree with him that there
has not been. I cannot concur with his Ex-
cellency in his opinion that I must abandon
this motion if I am not prepared to assert and
prove that the Colony is not in a position to pay
the increased rate of salaries as well as the
enhanced military contribution. I may be of
opinion that in this year, or perhaps the next,
the Colony is in a position without giving any
reason, to bear the double burden, and yet be
of opinion that the Colony will not in the
near future be able to support the present
increased army of officials at the higher rates of
pay. From the official statement laid before the
Council to-day it appears that salaries for 1891
will aggregate \$758,139, as compared with
\$655,233 for 1890, and \$547,650 for 1889. I
may further and do think that, unless the Colony
can see its way not merely to pay these salaries
this year and next, but for several years to come,
it would be unjust and unfair to colonists and
officials alike to grant an increase of salaries
that three or four years hence may have to be
reduced to their present or even to a lower level.
The question for debate now is not, "Is the
Colony able to pay these increased salaries this
year or next?" but are our prospects in the near
future such as to assure that we shall be able
to continue to pay these enhanced rates of salary
permanently? We are not giving a bonus out
of the realization of a few good years to our
official servants, but we are binding the Colony
to pay these increased rates for years to come.
We may vote the military contribution this year,
and contemplate the probability that next year
we shall be unable to pay it. We cannot deal
that way with the question of salaries. We
bind the Colony for years to come. These
salaries cannot be reduced without the greatest
injustice, and except under the pressure of the
most urgent necessity. There are two points
for consideration, the propriety of the proposed
increase of salaries, and our ability to pay and
to continue to pay this increase. The unofficial
members have cordially recognized the prop-
riety and justice of an increase of salaries. It
was on their recommendation it was authorized,
they are not wavering on that point, but on
second thoughts they begin to doubt the ability
of the colony to pay the increased salaries over
a course of years, and the wisdom of granting
them, if in a few years they may have to be
reduced to their present level. The official
members have fair grounds for asking for an
increase of salaries, if the colony can afford to
pay such increase, but I think the Council ought
to be satisfied not only that it is able to pay them
this year and next, but for some years to come.
From the latest official information furnished to
the Council there is an estimated deficit of about
\$100,000 in our finances at the end of this
current year. Therefore I do not see how we
can honestly pay the heavy increase in salaries
even this year. I see no prospect in the near
future of winning out that deficit. It seems to
me that it must increase. It was in the early
part of 1889, I think, that this question of an
increase in salaries took form, and that a Com-
mittee was appointed by his Excellency to
investigate and report on it. What was the
position of the colony, or rather our estimate of
its position and prospects, when this question of
salaries was first mooted? It is set forth in
his Excellency's brilliant despatch of 31st
October, 1889, to the Right Hon. the Secretary
of State, Lord Kimberley. His Excellency said
that despatch was able to refer to the great
wealth of the colony; to the 39 millions of
dollars of deposits in the local European and
Chinese banks; to the market value of all registered
Companies in Hongkong; 65 million dollars
and over; and to the enormous rise in the value
of land, Marine loans having advanced 50 per cent.
and inland loans 15 to 20 per cent. since 1st
January, 1886, when capital then paid up
amounted to 10 millions of dollars. His Ex-
cellency said that the colony was a great
investment, manufacturing, and trade in Hongkong,
and for mining and planting enterprises in the
Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Tongka. His
Excellency was then able to express strong
hopes as to the success of nearly all these new
Companies, and to the certainty of a further
great increase in the value of land in Hongkong
leading to a great enhancement of revenue
from land sales, Crown rents, and an increase
of State Lands. His Excellency further
able to point to a vast commerce in a healthy
state of progress, with prosperity, extraordinary,
and prospects magnificent. I have almost
quoted his Excellency's own words. What
is the state of the colony to-day. His
Excellency the Officer Administering the
Government in his official minute—the latest
information furnished to this Council—estimates
a deficiency of about \$100,000 in our finances at
the end of this current year, the 39 million
of dollars of deposits in local banks have
enormously decreased—yes, by millions of dollars
—and I say so without fear of contradiction. A
large amount of the money has hopelessly gone
and been lost for ever, called for to save a
comparatively small portion which may or may
not be redeemable from total loss. Mining
ventures in the Malay Peninsula, tobacco
plantations in Borneo, and a number of the new
local enterprises have not yet yielded any return
of, or on the verge of, liquidation. The market
value to-day of companies registered in Hongkong
and referred to in his Excellency's despatch
has shrunk at the lowest estimate by a sum
of ten millions of dollars. Land has fallen
greatly in value, we are largely overbuilt in
the city of Victoria, at the Peak, Magazine
Gap, and at Kowloon—one has only to look
around to realize the fact, there are scores
of hundreds of empty houses unoccupied and
yielding no return on the money so invested.
The position of matters can only be aggravated
by Government Notification of 28th March last,
calling for the fulfilment of covenants unfulfilled
upon all sales of Government land. For some
years to come there will be no great land sales,
no addition to our land revenue, and there must

be a diminution in the assessed taxes, rents have
fallen to so great an extent. The valuations of
July next will prove this. About one-fourth of
our total revenue is derived from the opium
farm—a most unstable and most uncertain
source of income in the near future. His Ex-
cellency has wisely reminded the Secretary of
State that the present large profit on subsidiary
silver coin must not be counted on as a per-
manent source of revenue. The Chinese
Government have now a mint at Canton,
and may in time supply a large portion of
the Canton and Foochow requirements
from which ports the chief demand for these coins
arises. Our taxes are already very high—13
per cent. on the rental of shops moderate, but is
quite misleading, for rents here are about three
times more than rents at home and much
higher than in most places in the East. The
increase in our garrison of 1,500 men—which
was promised, but only exists in the imagination
of the War Office, though we have all the same
to pay a double military contribution—would
have brought considerable commercial distress
to the ratepayers, large sums would have been
disbursed locally for rent, supplies, etc., though
the public revenue might not have been
largely or directly augmented thereby. The
financial position of the colony is not strong,
and it is doubtful if the estimated revenue for
1891 will be realized. The revenue shows un-
mistakable signs of instability and shrinkage,
while expenditure is rapidly increasing in every
direction, more particularly on public works.
There are very enormously augmented salaries,
and an overwhelming and appalling increase in
the Surveyor-General's establishment and
increasing demands for contributions to Imperial
funds, with no appearance or promise of finally.
His Excellency now contends that \$400,000 is a
just and fair military contribution from this
colony, but he has not given us any figures or
arguments in support of this new contention to
set against his Excellency's official statements
of a highly unstable and uncertain revenue.
His Excellency in a healthy state of progress
in October, 1889, is had—undoubtedly bad—
every one will tell you so. In his Excellency's
very able speech of 10th ult., he made it clear
beyond doubt that although perhaps able to pay
our way to-day and sustain our increasing
burdens, it was a matter of grave doubt whether
the position of the Colony was an assured one,
and its prosperity in the past any guarantee of
its future. In fact his Excellency plainly in-
dicated that the Colony's financial position
had reached the point of danger. His
Excellency told us the sad tale of the West Indian
Island of St. Thomas, now deserted, if not dead,
and pointed out three of the most important
causes in operation tending to our destruction,
which had already hit us very hard, and of which
we were not yet in a position to determine the
outcome. The position of the Colony has
changed very much, and for the worse, since this
question of salaries was first mooted. The
actual charge on the Revenue has gone on and
may go on increasing. When the Appropriation
Bill for 1891 came up for the third reading, the
honourable member opposite (Mr. Kewick)
informed this Council (in a speech I have now
before me) that the original Select Committee,
of which he was a member, contemplated a total
annual increase in salaries of about \$100,000.
The actual increase for 1891 has now swollen
to the simply appalling amount of \$100,000—
since last year to \$100,489 more than in 1887
—or four years' increase. His Excellency's new
amount to a third of our total revenue. Much better
for the colony, much better for the officers them-
selves, to grant no increase of pay, if a few years
hence there must be a reduction through our
sheer inability to pay. The question is still
under the consideration of the Right Honourable
the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, and
therefore still open. By agreeing to this resolu-
tion unofficial members would not be guilty
of inconsistency, nor would they thereby justify
themselves in any way. Let us wait at least
before charging the colony with this larger
additional permanent expenditure, till there has
been some revival in trade, some recovery in
values, some definite indications that the sad
late which overtook the Island of St. Thomas
and with which his Excellency has threatened
us, may not be ours. In view of all the altered
circumstances of the colony for the worse I feel
justified in moving—That in consequence
of the enhanced Military Contribution still
demanded by the Imperial Government, the
Colony is not in a position to pay the in-
creased salaries recently recommended by the
Unofficial Members and that the Secretary
of State be requested by telegram to withhold
his sanction.

Mr. Ryrie seconded, saying that after studying
the question the unofficial members quite agreed
that, with the proposed increase of expenditure,
there ought to be retrenchment elsewhere. It was
not nice to have to reduce salaries, but it was a
question of ways and means.

Mr. Kewick desired to give notice of an
amendment, as he thought Mr. Whitehead's
motion illogical and incorrect. It was a very
unpleasant task to discuss a question which was
personal in its application, but he felt bound
to state on what points he differed from Mr. White-
head. After voting for the increase of salaries
in December last he thought it was all finished,
he was of opinion that they could afford the
increase, as times were certain to improve. He
thought the whole question ought to be recon-
sidered, and as he was of opinion that Mr.
Whitehead's motion was not sufficiently wide in
its scope, he moved as an amendment—That in
consequence of the increased military contribu-
tion it is desirable that the Secretary of State
should be requested to withhold his sanction
until the whole question of salaries has been
reconsidered.

Mr. Ho Kai seconded.

The Attorney-General thought Mr. Whitehead
had drawn too gloomy a picture of affairs here,
what difference was there between the state of
affairs now and when the increase of salaries
was approved? Mr. Whitehead had said it was
the increased military contribution, but if the
1,500 extra troops had arrived would Mr.
Whitehead's resolution have ever been pro-
posed?

Mr. Whitehead asked that his motion be
withdrawn in favour of the amendment, but
The President said that it was irregular.

Mr. Whitehead added that many changes had
occurred in business circles in Hongkong since
December; a number of new Companies that had
bright prospects previously had gone into liqui-
dation, and there were other signs of a shrinkage
in our revenue. He denied that the presence or
absence of the extra troops had anything to do
with the resolution.

The President said that the votes of the
Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, and Regis-
trar-General were not affected by the increase
or decrease of official salaries, and that their
opinions would be therefore impartial; as for
himself, as it only made a difference of
some \$200 he could not be expected to par-

result in the federation of groups of the colonies for the purpose of mutual defence.

March 19th.

Mr. Maurice Healy has undertaken to resign his seat for Cork in respect to Mr. Parnell's challenge in a measure of strength. It is presumed that Mr. Parnell will resign also.

March 20th.

In the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Come Away was first, Cloister second, and Illex third.

The captain of the steamer *Utopia* has been arrested, but has been released on bail.

March 21st.

In the election for the vacant seat at Aston Manor caused by the death of Mr. Kynoch, Mr. Hutchinson, the Conservative candidate, polled 5,310 votes, against 3,312 polled by Mr. Beale, the Gladstonian Liberal.

March 22nd.

The Oxford Cambridge boat race yesterday was a superb one in every respect, and the two boats were nearly level with each other throughout the course from Putney to Mortlake. A grand struggle took place in the last quarter of a mile, the Oxford boat only winning by a quarter length.

At the inquest on the bodies recovered from the steamer *Utopia* the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

PARIS, 23rd March.

Queen Victoria arrived at Cherbourg to-day.

LONDON, 23rd March.

Further particulars regarding the disaster to the *Utopia* describing harrowing scenes as daily occurring at Gibraltar, as hundreds of corpses are gradually being washed ashore and identified. Many of the survivors from the wreck are returning to their homes in Italy, whilst others are continuing their voyage to New York.

Mr. Parnell in a speech at Drogheda yesterday was silent regarding Mr. Maurice Healy's challenge, which it is believed the former intends to evade.

LATER.

Mr. Parnell has placed the resignation of his seat for Cork in the hands of the Pall Mall whip, requesting him to present it as soon as Mr. Maurice Healy resigns.

March 24th.

Mr. Timothy Healy whilst staying at a hotel in Cork was assaulted by Parnellite partisans and struck between the eyes, his spectacles being broken. It is feared that his sight is injured.

HONGKONG'S HELPLESSNESS.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th ult. Sir J. Pope Hennessy moved—"That the ports and coaling stations held for naval purposes should be under naval, and not military control." In his opinion, he said, the proposal contained in his resolution, if carried into effect, would tend to secure uniformity of action and to more clearly define responsibility, and would, therefore, conduce to the more rapid utilisation of our resources in cases of emergency. He regretted to find that members of Her Majesty's Government, while admitting the cogency of the reasons in favour of his proposal, had not set forth in the report of Lord Hartington's Commission, had stated that, in their opinion, it would be impracticable to carry the suggestion into effect in the immediate future. He had some knowledge of Hongkong, and he remembered that it was the duty of the governor to have a conference with the general in command and the admiral during a Russian scare. The admiral decided to take his ships to sea and there attack the Russian fleet. The general said that would not do, the admiral must leave them some ships. He was appealed to, and he decided that it must be left to the admiral. Next day the admiral left, and not many hours elapsed before the governor got a telegram from London to the effect that at the War Office a very alarming telegram was received from the commanding officer that the admiral had taken away the whole fleet. Hongkong was absolutely defenceless. The general was an open telegram (laughter), and, as a matter of fact, within an hour of the sending of the telegram by the general its contents were known to the Russian Government. Some time later the general was informed by telegram that he should send his telegrams through the governor, who had the Foreign Office cipher. It was an open secret that such reports existed, that they were all in one direction, that they were unanimous in asserting that their system of coast and coaling station defence was on a wrong basis, and imperilled the safety of the British Empire. Here was an illustration of what occurred. The governor receives a cipher telegram—"Her Majesty's Government desire to know what guns are now mounted, and what opinion is to the present strength of the defence generally." He consults with the officer in command of the troops, they proceed to inspect the forts, and arrange to meet the engineer officer. With the torpedo defence of one of the outlying works. As they are going from one fort across the harbour to another the officer in command says, "I must apologise for the clumsy way these men are handling the boat, but they are not accustomed to the cut." On landing the young military man who is in charge of the torpedo defence is asked by the governor how many hours or days it would take to lay out the submarine mines. Hereafter he cannot say within thirty-six hours at present, as they have been working on an old chart, and he had just heard accidentally from the harbour master that great changes had recently taken place in the coral growth. He had, therefore, sent for new charts, and he was also endeavouring to estimate the effects of certain currents, which at some seasons were very strong, and which some of the officers of the (mentioning a British man-of-war that had been visiting the harbour) had told him would render it almost impossible for the comparatively light draught of torpedo gear they had to hold the ground. The Secretary for War thought his proposal would involve increased expense. On the contrary, it would be true economy. An eminent military expert, General Sir Andrew Clarke, when occupying the responsible position of Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works, recorded his views in February, 1883, in favour of a marine defence for our colonies. In discussing a paper of the hon. member on our marine forces, Sir Andrew Clarke said—"In our smaller colonies, especially taking those colonies most valuable to us, and at the same time most difficult for us to control, and defend—the whole of our colonies to the Far East, reaching up to China—I have always advocated and would advocate still that the garrisons should be entirely Marines. Regiments of the Line, constituted as they are, are not the most efficient agents for colonial defence, and they are most expensive in those positions, requiring, as they do, large civil departments to go to be attached to them to make them at all efficient. On the other hand, you can move the Marines at twelve hours' notice, or less than that, without all the necessary departmental arrangements which are involved in moving a regiment of the Line. That in the defence of the colonies is a point of great economic value. Their organisation affords another very great justification for their being employed in such a way. An admiral, knowing every place where they are, on difficulties arising, whether amongst the civil population or by the approach of an enemy's fleet, could at any moment reduce his other garrisons and increase his forces at the menaced point. In our severe commands, consequently, defence must take place, the case must be proved, and valuable time is lost before you can move any portion of the regiments, especially in parts of the world I have just spoken of. If there was one homogeneous command over the whole of the Empire, you would secure for the Empire a very efficient service, far more economical than the present one, and one which would especially meet the requirements of our colonial service. To me, at the present moment, having the responsibility of advising the Government in reference to the question not only of the defence of our commercial ports in England, but also of the application of this very question of the reserve of Marines to assist in the organisation of the defence of our commercial harbours as well as of our military harbours, but also in the question of defence of our coaling stations abroad, I believe the Marine organisation affords a satisfactory solution of that question. He would ask the hon. member to consider whether the time had not come, not for carrying out the whole of the great scheme but for trying the experiment of beginning with the coaling stations on the China Sea. The Navy was very popular in the colonies, but not so for some reason was the Army. The Marines and Marine Artillery were very popular. If they garrisoned the coaling stations with the Marines and the Marine Artillery, they would have a body of men easily transferred from station to station, a body of men, inexpensively maintained, and ready if necessary to make an attack on Wladivostok. For his part he should be perfectly content if Her Majesty's Government would try the experiment he advocated on the China Sea, for he felt convinced that if they did so they would learn by experiment the justice of the proposal he had ventured to submit to the House."

Lord G. Hamilton pointed out the financial and administrative difficulties in the way of the change suggested by Sir J. Pope Hennessy, which was opposed by all his naval advisers. The question, however, had been under the consideration of the Government for some time, but they could not assent to any proposal that would largely increase expense without being satisfied that some benefit would result from it. In the statement which shortly have to establish a new station in the South Pacific, probably the Falklands, and they would make an experiment there on a small scale. He would look into the question as to whether it were possible to try the experiment further; if it were, the next place would be the China station. He would further undertake that no change was made of a character which would increase the impediments or the obstacles to a transfer. He wished that the question should be discussed in no spirit of jealousy or rivalry between the services (hear, hear), and he might add that the matter which at first made the most impression upon him was that the country did not get its full benefit from that magnificent force, the Royal Marines.

After some further discussion on general naval topics the House went into Committee of Supply, and the votes for the number of men and boys for the sea and coastguard service, for wages, &c., having been agreed to, progress was reported.

ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

With the exception of its neck, that huge peninsula, North America, is in the hands of English-speaking people. It is more than probable that, as time goes on, they will get a tight grip on the neck as well, so that they are long but not severed. The English are in Panama and Alaska—in other words, over a territory almost three times the size of Europe. Britons of the Frodo pattern look upon this circumstance as an example of the vitality and robustness of what they call the Anglo-Saxon race. But with languages as with species it is not always the fittest that survive. Nearly a third of the human family speaks a tongue which to the remaining two-thirds appears but one remove from the name of a poultry-farm. But the peculiarity of this North American continent is that, while the same speech with a few exceptions, as amongst the French of Canada, and the Germans, Scandinavians, Italians, and other Europeans of the United States, is heard from the Arctic Circle almost to the Tropic of Cancer, the greater portion of the huge area is about equally divided between a powerful independent Republic and a weak province, which apparently glories in its subjection to a little island separated from it by thousands of miles of ocean. To discover a *modus vivendi* between this populous and powerful Democracy and its huge, sparsely peopled, northern neighbour which elicits to continue in political swaddling-clothes, is the problem of the hour—a problem which in the opinion of many will ultimately have to be solved by blood and iron.

As the years go by the position becomes more and more intolerable. On the one side we have a potent people made up of those who went across the sea to escape the curses of monarchy, aristocracy and priestcraft which kept them in a servile home, and of those whose fathers broke away from the old order of things over a hundred years ago for the purpose of proving that men could govern themselves without the incubus of hereditary power. On the other, there is a people which has long enjoyed a certain measure of self-government, but which not only hesitates to go alone or to bear its share in forming a vast confederacy of free men, but, still encourages its public men to cover the crosses, ribbons and pincheek titles thrown to them by grinning officials from another hemisphere. In one sense the Canadians are far more fortunate than the Australians. It has been asserted that, should the latter prematurely demand and obtain independence, they would run the risk of having portions, possibly the whole, of their great island annexed by some marauding power or powers anxious for distant and prosperous possessions. As we have before pointed out, it is extremely improbable that such would be the case—that Australian independence would be threatened from outside, any more than the independence of the weak South American Republics. But whatever force the argument has when applied to Australia, it has none at all when applied to Canada. For no European country would dare lay hands on an independent Canada while a Democracy of 60 millions who ridiculed the pretensions of monarchs was just across the way. Certain it is that if the French had not left Mexico in time the soldiers who put down the rebel slaveholders would have been called upon to march South and effect them. Hence it follows that a Canadian Republic, even if weak, would have nothing to fear from overseas enemies, while a Canada cut up into handy States instead of being divided as at present into unwieldy provinces, would have everything to

gain and nothing to lose by incorporation with its great southern neighbour. It would be free and untrammelled as free as Pennsylvania or Ohio; as safe as Massachusetts or New York. While possessing local Parliaments to preside over domestic affairs its senators would have a voice in the world's grandest Senate; its delegates a place in the world's greatest Congress; its farmers and manufacturers a market at their doors.

The present position of Canada is the best illustration the world affords of the short-sightedness employed in governing men. Every argument that can be used in favour of a German or of an Australian confederacy applies with double force to the Dominion's admittance into the United States. Except in two particulars, the gain would be immense. There would be no further need for an English nobleman to preside at Ottawa, nor would society be agitated on each day of May by the birthday honours conferred on certain citizens the right to append certain letters of the alphabet to their names. As the years went by, however, it is highly probable that the Canadians would gradually come round to the opinion that a fairly tolerable method of government is possible without a foreigner to guide their councils or a sovereign to send them ribbons with crosses or medals attached. Into the country would then pour the enterprise and the capital of their northern fellow-citizens, while the prospect of a man of Canadian birth and sympathies presiding as First Magistrate at Washington over the greatest, freest and most powerful of Republics would be far from remote. This, surely, should be sufficient to satisfy any ordinary ambition. In the nature of things there is no reason why a President on the Potomac should be a million miles from the St. Lawrence over one-twentieth that number of subjects. To us, looking at the matter from an entirely unbiassed standpoint, it appears marvellous how the Dominion comes to be so far across the Atlantic for bogus sympathy and indifferent support, while at its doors is a great kindred people prepared to give genuine sympathy and real support for the asking. It merely shows how men are the slaves of custom, and how, like the Jews of old, a nation may become so habituated to dependence that the very thought of striking out for itself or of walking alone sends shiver through the whole community.

Having looked upon the benefits that would certainly accrue to Canada, through throwing her lot with the Union, it is not difficult to see, before dealing with the present quarrel and the probable result of armed intervention, to consider how the incorporation we advocate would affect England and America. Semi-dependent colonies like Canada, Australasia, and South Africa, which have control of their own lands and enjoy the right of fashioning their own tariffs, are of no small value to the parent State. Years ago it was asserted that the strength of Britain lay within the four corners of the British Empire, never before successfully combined. When the mother country keeps in its own hands the administration of the dependencies—as in the case of India, Ceylon, and the Dutch tropical islands, the case is entirely different. It may be said that Britons emigrating to the colonies need not change their flag. What good is that to England? When the distant, self-governing lands become independent, as they must become in the process of time, the allegiance of the whole community is changed at once sweep. From a millinery and a naval yard, colonies constituted like those of Britain are a source of weakness and not of strength to the old land. They demand protection, and confer none beyond their own borders. For, in spite of the Soudan example, set by a New South Wales enthusiast, who allowed his feelings to outrun his judgment, the prospect of drafting the youth of the dependencies to assist in protracted struggles thousands of miles from their home may be at once dismissed. The Government entertaining such an idea would quickly gain the reputation of being the parent State by trade. But with territories empowered to frame their own tariffs like independent countries, the commercial argument becomes untenable.

A good deal of weight has been assigned to the expression "trade follows the flag." Other things being equal it no doubt will follow the national standard. But it will not follow it in defiance of clear economic laws. The patriotism which will induce a Canadian or an Australian consumer to give three halfpence for a British article when a French one of a precisely similar kind can be had for a penny has, so far, remained undiscovered. All these considerations go to show that the value of semi-independent, constitutionally-governed colonies to the parent State is more than problematical. Why, then, does England stick to hers, and even fight for them, as in the case of South Africa and New Zealand? Some years ago it is certain that Britain would gladly have allowed the most of her overseas possessions to set up for themselves. They, however, were too proud and unripe. Like the American loyalists, who through thick and thin supported the insensate policy of George the Third and his minions, they trembled at the very proposal to go alone. It is this feeling of national pusillanimity, so widely spread unfortunately in Australia, that seems to characterise the Canadians even when Nature and common-sense combine to show them where their true lie. The people, fairly prosperous and decidedly apathetic, are content to let the mother country do the fighting, while the leaders view with apparent disquiet a sweeping situation as would cut off the supply of brand-new London decorations and reduce the knights of the social and political chess-board to mere pawns. To cut themselves adrift from the "fountain of honour" by the Thames, with the certainty that no such alphabetical fountain exists, or is likely to exist, in Washington, is more than they can bear. In the meantime their country grows ten times nearer towards the rapids of conquest, when it may well happen that the boon of social and political emancipation now to be had with peace and honour may be forced upon them at the point of the bayonet.

For, it must never be forgotten that, in any serious quarrel between England and America, there is no power in the British Empire to keep the Yankees out of Canada. British soldiers know this, and it was but the other day that Lord Wolsey bluntly admitted it in one of those magazine articles by which he appears to relieve the tedium of these piping times of peace. In a few months the Union could pour across the border more soldiers than there are males in all Canada. Once the stars and stripes fly from the citadels of Quebec and Montreal it is almost certain that no British successes at sea would contribute to lower it. Into the merits of the highlander's contention as to the present existing between the Republic and the Monarchy, it is unnecessary to enter beyond saying that, as usual, women appear to have a share in the matter. Fashionable females fond of caudal jacks and cloaks are not only comfortable, but becoming. The pursuit and capture of seals for the purpose of relieving them of their skins has, therefore, become a lucrative calling. Away almost under the northern extremity of America from the north-eastern of Asia—about the place where Eugene Sue's *Wandering Jew* makes his appearance every century or two—these foolish animals are still to be found in thousands, in spite of the yearly slaughter that supplies the dainty ladies of London, Paris, and New York with

the much-prized skins. Years ago the United States bought from the Russians the American shore of this sea with a good-sized block of black peninsula attached. The northern shore of this inhospitable purchase is swept by the chill waves of the Frozen Ocean or pounded by the icebergs that swoop down upon it from the Pole. It seems about the last place in the world capable of producing anything for which men would fight. It is, however, on the western and south-western sides of this wild Alaskan land, and on the hyperborean islands scattered in the neighbourhood that the seals breed and flourish till they become acquainted with the American harpoon and discover, when too late, that their skins so far from affording them protection are the proximate cause of their destruction.

The American case appears to be that in buying the Russians out of Alaska they also bought all the rights formerly enjoyed by the Muscovites. Among these rights is that of the ownership of all the seals in that remote portion of the Pacific Ocean. The British and seemingly other nations deny that the Russians could dispose of the sole right of seal-fishing because they never held it. Thus the matter stands—the Yankees saying "If your people come into our sea to steal our seals, we shall capture and confiscate their vessels," to which M. Bull replies, "It's no more your sea than mine or any other nation. You cannot purchase a slice of the open ocean and call it yours as if it were a piece of land. The open sea is the world's highway, and your jurisdiction over it extends to only a few miles from the shore. If you capture my vessels and sell them, I shall feel bound to do the same by yours." To be brief, the American argument is that what is known as the Bering Sea is in reality but a narrow strip of water belonging to the land, as much as the Gulf of California, while the British aver that it is nothing of the kind. It is for the purpose of proving which is the correct view to the case that men are said to be now actively employed in both countries getting ready ships and short boarding-pikes, cutters, machine-guns, conical shell, torpedoes, rockets, and the various methods employed by men for convincing others of the truth.

And now it remains but to speculate on the probable result of a conflict between the small European Island and the large American Continent. The loss of Canada, if that could be called a loss which would really be a gain to the Dominion itself, would be inevitable. With the exception of the Northwest province all land operations except the bombardment of remote cities, would probably cease, and hostilities be confined to sea duels fought in every ocean, and to the practical destruction of seaborne commerce by swarms of swift cruisers. If the American seaports can be threatened and even wrecked from the ocean-side, late naval manoeuvres have shown how dozens of British coast towns could be treated in the same manner. The struggle would be an extremely severe one for Transatlantic children have been taught from their cradles how the British flag, 80 years ago pressed American seamen, obliging them to fight by means of torture, and, as an example of insensate wantonness worthy of Bashi-Bazooks, blew up the Capital at Washington. Nor does America forget that a quarter of a century ago, when the very fate of the Union was trembling in the balance, all aristocratic, official, conservative, respectable and church-going England prayed night and day for the success of the slave-owners. For every half-century they had wept over the wrongs of the negro; but when men laid down their lives by the thousand for the purpose of righting those wrongs, the noble British statesmen and editors discovered that the Southern planters were models of civility and should be supported. At present the English fleet is strong—the American comparatively weak—so that for a time operations would mainly consist of isolated encounters between war-ships and a complete disturbance in commerce. It would, however, require but a word to arouse in the United States the same spirit of national pride and estimate no loss ill it had upon the practical naval strength able to sweep the seas.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

STRUCK DOWN IN BURMAH.

Deethoven composed music he was too deaf to hear, and the fastest steam craft in the world was built (both hull and machinery) by an American who has been perfectly blind for many years. Nevertheless the one would have been the better for his hearing and the other for his sight. A soldier may be a model of patriotism and courage, but of what use is he in an army if he cannot carry a musket? Allow us to illustrate the point by a short story. Mr. John Hodson was born at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire. When he was twenty-five years old he took work as a navvy under the great railway contractors, Messrs. Lucas, Ald, Sons, and Co., of Westminster, and remained under them seven years. He then enlisted in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment and went with it to India in 1883. He assisted in the Burmah Expedition in 1885-6, and was at Mandalay when King Theobald surrendered. With this explanation we will now let Mr. Hodson tell his own tale. He says:—After reaching Shwabo I began to feel badly. I had a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and was so drowsy I could scarcely hold my head up. I had pain in my right side and under the shoulder blades, lost my spirits and took a gloomy view of everything. I could neither eat nor sleep. I lay in bed awake night after night. My liver was perfectly torpid, skin, and eyes yellow, tongue badly coated, heart irregular, no appetite, cold extremities, sickness, vomiting and an incessant diarrhoea. With these symptoms I was in bed four months in the year 1887.

In the hospital I was treated by the Regimental physician, and was visited by Dr. Bell, of the Indian Government, who said I was suffering from dysentery. I brooded so with I could hardly stand and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment seemed to stop the diarrhoea. Finally I was sent home and arrived at Gosport in Dec., 1888, when I was discharged as incurable and placed in the Army Reserve. I returned to Warboys, and feeling a trifle better, tried to work. But I soon had to give up. I became so thin that people who had known me for years did not recognise me. My old friends and mates said, "Hodson, you needn't trouble to buy any more clothes to wear in this world. The next suit you'll wear will be made of wood!"

Still I ate something, of course, but it gave me no strength. After eating I was often obliged to leave the table hurriedly, as I served me the gas-giving pains that seized me. My father and mother were alarmed at my condition. I consulted a physician at Warboys who gave me some medicine, which, however, made no impression upon my complaint. I then went to Mr. Nicholl, the Chemist of Warboys (now of Chyndon), who said "You had better try Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup." I got a bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a second bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a third bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a fourth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a fifth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a sixth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a seventh bottle of it, and I felt better. I had an eighth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a ninth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a tenth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had an eleventh bottle of it, and I felt better. 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I had a hundred and fifteenth bottle of it, and I felt better. I had a hundred and sixteenth bottle of it, and I felt better. I

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BRONZES, VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
ORNAMENTS, &c.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTIES
FURNISHING.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,

the 16th April, 1891, commencing at 2.30 P.M.
p.m. at the Residence of R. A. GUNDAV,
Esq., Woodlands Villa, Seymour Place, Castle
Road.

THE WHOLE OF HIS
ELEGANT AND BEST MADE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

HALL FURNITURE, BRONZES, &c., &c.
One very handsome DRAWING-ROOM
SUITE, UPHOLSTRED IN PEACOCK
BLUE and SILK EMBROIDERED TAPESTRY.
OVERMANTLED, English WALNUT INLAIN
OVERMANTLED, Glass, Very Handsome
MANTEL CLOCK (Silver and Gold, Represent-
ing a Lighthouse). FINE MARBLE CLOCKS.
VIENNA FANCY METAL TABLES, and
ETAGERES, Canton Blackwood CURIO
STAND and Marble-top TABLES, SOLID
BRASS FENDERS and FIRE BRASSES.
Fine English-made CHEFFONIER, (Rosewood
Inlaid).

WINE, IVORY CARVINGS, BRONZE
GROUPS, PANESSE and VIENNA HAND-
PAINTED POPPLIN, BAQUES, CLO-
SONNE, MIRROR-BRACKETS and other
ORNAMENTS, very fine OIL PAINTINGS by
well-known ARTISTS. White and Cream
LACE CURTAINS, BRONZE CORNICES,
SOLID BRASS CURTAIN-POLES, AXMIN-
STER and BRUSSELS CARPETS and
RUGS.

SOLID TEAK EXTENSION DINING
TABLE, MOROCCO COVERED DINING
ROOM SUITE, SOLID TEAK CARVED
SIDEROOM with Glass Back, Hand-
some MANTEL, DRAPRIES, FINE DINNER
and DESSERT SERVICES, ELECTRO-
PLATED and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY,
FAIRY LAMPS, METAL LAMPS, Marble-top
CONSOLE TABLE and GLASS CARD
TABLE, &c.

TWO SOLID BRASS BEDSTEADS with
Patent WIRE SPRING and HAIR MAT-
TRESSES, &c., Marble-top WASHSTAND
and SETS, Marble-top DRESSING TABLES
and GLASSES, RED PLUSH COVERED
WRITING TABLE, &c.

One MOROCCO COVERED BED-ROOM
SUITE.
SOLID TEAK WARDROBE with Plate-
Glass Doors.

WATERCOLOURS, CHROMOS, ENGRA-
VINGS, VALUABLE BOOKS, STATUETTES
and large quantity of BRIC-A-BRAC.
BRONZE VERANDAH TABLES, SHANG-
HAI BATHS, PLANTS in POTS,
&c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale,
and the above will be on view on Wednesday
a.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong 10th April, 1891. [559]

**SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBON-
NAGES DU TONKIN.**

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING
will take place at Hongkong on THURSDAY,
the 30th April, 1891, at the Registered
Office of the Company in Victoria Buildings, at
Noon.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—
Report presented by the Board of Directors.
Report of the Auditor.
Approval of Accounts.
Election of Directors.
Election of Auditors.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association, Owners of at least Twenty Shares,
in order to have the right to attend the above
Meeting, will have to deposit them at the Com-
pany's Office not later than Fifteen Days before
the Meeting, and will receive in exchange a
Card of Admission.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. B. JOYCE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1891. [560]

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.**

THE HONGKONG CHORAL
SOCIETY
will produce Burnand and Sullivan's
Comic Opera
"THE CONTRABANDISTA,"
OR
"THE LAW OF THE LADRONES,"

SATURDAY, the 18th April,
and
MONDAY, the 20th April.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to
commence at 9 p.m.

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00
Back Seats 1.00
Tickets obtainable at Messrs. Lane, Crawford
& Co.'s from 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1891. [561]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP & LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed at their
risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject
to sale.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th
inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1891. [553]

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,
ISMARA, PORT SAID, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-
DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

A.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"MALWA," Captain C. F. PRESTON, R.N.R., with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this for BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 16th
April, at Noon, connecting with her cargo for
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL leaving BOM-
BAY on the 6th May.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
SILK and Valuable Goods for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General
Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marseilles.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
4th April 1891.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 14th April,
at 2 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCELS PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$225.00
To San Francisco and return, 392.75
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 125.00
To London 132.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATUR-
DAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers
and Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railways,
to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$225.00
To San Francisco and return, 392.75
available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 125.00
To London 132.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.
All Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; and same will be received at the
Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1891. [553]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 12th day of April,
1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain K. von Goseck, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m., on the 11th
April. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1891. [560]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1891.

Parilla Tuesday... May 5th.
Empress of Japan Tuesday... June 2nd.
Empress of India Tuesday... June 30th.

THE Steamship

"PARTHIA,"
Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon,
on TUESDAY, the 5th May, with Her
Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER,
via SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux,
New Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland O.,
To Banff, Calgary \$225.00
To Winnipeg \$275.00
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth \$285.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis,
Milwaukee \$295.00
To Detroit, Cleveland, Cleveland,
Columbus, Hamilton, London (Ont.),
Toronto, Niagara Falls \$305.00
To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal,
Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy,
Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New
York, Washington, Boston,
Portland (Maine), Halifax, St. John.

To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Paris and Bremen \$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg \$355.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Members, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services to European
officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.
—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports,
and to Eastern and Interior Ports of Canada
and U.S.A. will be granted, available for—
12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
(Time is reckoned from the date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to In-
terior and Eastern Ports of Canada and U.S.A.
not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-
embark at Vancouver within 12 months from
date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 25
per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and
London will be issued, available for 12 months
at 50 per cent. off Return Fare.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to
Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office, with
address, marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1891. [561]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"NORTHERN,"
Captain W. Richardson, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to
the Underwriter for Consignation; and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.

All claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th
April, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1891. [530]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship
"BELGIC,"
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Consignation; and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1891. [560]

To be Let.

TO LET.
NOS. 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
ROOMS in College Chambers
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught
House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings,
No. 2, PEDDERS HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1891. [513]

TO BE LET SHORTLY.
A exceedingly comfortable and cool 6
ROOMED HOUSE.
Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
On favourable terms, with immediate
Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View,"
Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.
If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain
on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1891. [536]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET,
KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-
rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and
Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a
month.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th March 1891. [482]

TO LET,
With immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAJA CENTRAL.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49]

TO LET,
Possession on 1st April next.

HOUSE No. 18, ELGIN STREET.
For particulars, apply to
LOUIS KIRCHMANN,
No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [548]

TO BE LET.
NOS. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
HERCULES J. SCOTT.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891. [527]

TO LET.
NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind
the Old Union Church.
Apply to
ACHEE & Co.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1891. [540]

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [512]

NOTICE.
JYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong 24th June 1891. [511]

Dr. Knorr's
ANTI-PYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 times.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from
every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
DR. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"
in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents
for China, Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [522]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [52]

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE
BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "Aphrodisiac" for Engineers, &c.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [526]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS,
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN,
IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.
In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER
FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors
and other persons having any claims
against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER
FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant,
Probate of whose Will has been granted by the
High Court of Sandakan, to H. B. DUNLOP
of Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will of
the said deceased, are hereby required to send in
particulars of such claims to the said under-
signed, on or before the Thirty-first day of
October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that
after such date the said Executor will proceed to
distribute the assets of the said deceased among
the parties entitled thereto, having regard only
to the claims of which he shall then have had
notice.

Dated this First day of November, 1890.
P. F. J. MARCUS,
Registrar.

Receiver for the said Executor.

High Court,
Sandakan. [562]

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt
Whiskies have for over fifty years com-
manded the largest sale in the English Market
OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and
being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are
very mild and mellow, and are confidently
recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit
is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually
For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, AGAR STREET, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [560]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman.
LEE SING, Esq.,